United Nations E/CN.9/2002/4

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2002

Original: English

Commission on Population and Development
Thirty-fifth session
1-5 April 2002
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

The flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report responds to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The report has been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources to assist in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The report examines trends in bilateral, multilateral and foundation/non-governmental assistance to population activities in developing countries for 1999 and provisional figures for 2000 and provides estimates of domestic expenditures reported by developing countries for 1999/2000.

International population assistance stood at $2.2 billion in 1999. Provisional figures for 2000 show that the level of assistance increased to $2.6 billion.

* E/CN.9/2002/1.

** The present report was submitted after the 17 December 2001 deadline in order to comply with the request of Member States to provide as complete and up-to-date information as possible on the financial resource flows to population activities of major donor and developing countries.

02-24875 (E) 110302

Developing countries continued to commit domestic resources for population programmes. In 1999, domestic government and non-governmental expenditures in developing countries were estimated at $8.6 billion. That estimate should be treated with some caution because the data are far from complete and not entirely comparable with those on international assistance. Furthermore, it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Assuming that domestic expenditures for 2000 were at approximately the same level as they were in 1999, external assistance and domestic expenditures for population activities yielded a global estimate of just over $11 billion in 2000.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to a request at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development[1] for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.[2] The report is part of the work programme of the Commission on Population and Development and is in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, which called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. The report examines the flow of funds from donor countries for population assistance in developing countries for 1999 and provisional figures for 2000. It also provides estimates of government and non-governmental organization expenditures for population activities in developing countries[3] for 1999/2000. Data-collection activities for both donor and domestic resource flows were undertaken by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) under a contract with UNFPA. Evaluation and analysis of the data were carried out jointly by NIDI and UNFPA.

Methodology

3. Data on donor assistance for population activities presented in the present report were gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire mailed to some 180 donors, including donor countries, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other non-governmental organizations that provide population assistance. Data on donor assistance for 2000 are based on responses received as of 15 January 2002. Thus, the 2000 figures should be treated as preliminary since they are subject to change as more responses are received.

4. Information on domestic resource flows is based on data from responses to questionnaires sent to 98 UNFPA/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field offices throughout the world, covering some 155 countries. A total of 57 countries provided information, representing over 80 per cent of the population in developing countries. Case studies conducted in selected countries as part of the resource flows project supplemented the responses to the mail inquiry.[4]

5. The external and domestic financial resource flows for population activities analysed in the present report are part of the "costed population package" as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The package comprises family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities;[5] and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The Programme of Action estimated that the implementation of this population and reproductive health package in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition would cost $17 billion[6] by the year 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs would come from the countries themselves and one third, or $5.7 billion, would come from the international donor community.

6. UNFPA and NIDI extended the collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) begun in 1999 to include the collection of data on domestic resource flows for HIV/AIDS activities for fiscal year 2001. Joint country case studies are planned for 2002.

II. External assistance for population activities

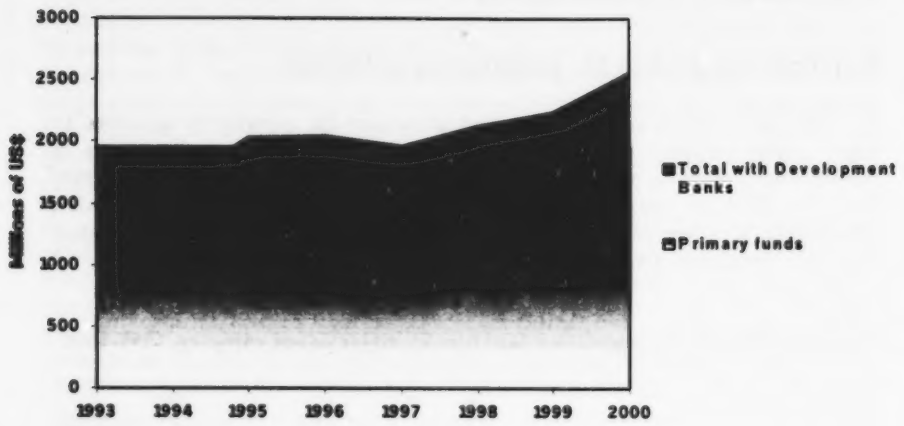
7. The table below compares external assistance for population activities by major donor category for 1999 and 2000. Figure I provides the trends in international population assistance from the pre-Conference period in 1993 to 2000.[7] Data for 2000 are provisional and are subject to change as more up-to-date information becomes available. Final figures will appear in *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2000,* which will be published in late 2002.

Table
External assistance for population activities by major donor category, 1999-2000

	1999		*2000[a]*	
	Amount[b]	*Percentage*	*Amount[b]*	*Percentage*
Bilateral				
Donor countries	1 415	63.3	1 617	63.1
Multilateral				
United Nations system	31	1.4	77	3.0
Private				
Foundations/NGOs	240	10.7	263	10.3
Development banks				
Grants	9	0.4	1	0.0
Loans	540	24.2	603	23.6
Total	**2 235**	**100.0**	**2 560**	**100.0**

[a] 2000 data are provisional.
[b] Amounts are in millions of United States dollars.

Figure I. Trends in international population assistance, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

8. International assistance for population activities has been increasing steadily, albeit slowly, since the Conference was held, from a total of $1.3 billion in 1993 to $2.2 billion in 1999. This figure represents roughly 39 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by the year 2000.

9. Donor countries continued to be the largest source of primary funds, contributing $1.4 billion, or 63 per cent, of all primary funds for international population assistance in 1999. Development banks, chiefly the World Bank, provided just over $540 million (24 per cent) in the form of multi-year loans; multilateral organizations and agencies contributed $31 million, or 1.4 per cent; and private sources, especially foundations, provided $240 million or 11 per cent of the total primary funds for population assistance. In addition, development banks reported an expenditure of $9 million to intermediate donors for special grants' programmes in population and reproductive health.

10. Preliminary assessments based on 17 out of 21 responses to the 2000 round of questionnaires as of 15 January 2002 indicate a significant increase in the level of population assistance, from $2.2 billion in 1999 to $2.6 billion in 2000. Donor countries contributed $1.6 billion, multilateral organizations and agencies reported $77 million, and private sources contributed $263 million. The development banks, chiefly the World Bank, made available $603 million in the form of multi-year loans and the Asian Development Bank made available $840,000 in the form of grants.

11. More funds are channelled to population activities than are reported here because many integrated projects include population activities, but the funds are not disaggregated by component. It is becoming increasingly difficult to disaggregate the population component in integrated projects and to isolate the "costed population package" from those activities that are not referred to in paragraph 13.14

of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. UNFPA/NIDI/UNAIDS are closely collaborating with donors in order to estimate the amount of resources spent on family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services that are part of basic social service programmes.

A. Trends in donor country assistance

12. Bilateral assistance stood at $1.4 billion in 1999, down from the 1998 level of $1.5 billion.[8] The United States of America continued to be the largest donor, contributing $603 million in population assistance in 1999, or 43 per cent of the resources of the donor countries. Germany was the second largest donor, contributing almost $120 million in population assistance, or 9 per cent of funds contributed by donor countries. Other major donors in 1999 were: the Netherlands, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada.

13. Provisional figures for 2000 point to an increase in total bilateral population assistance to $1.6 billion. Of the 17 countries reporting 2000 figures, 10 countries increased their contributions, while 7 countries decreased funding levels. It should be pointed out that, of the seven countries that registered decreases in funding levels, four had actually increased their contributions in terms of their local currencies, but showed decreases in terms of the United States dollar. The five largest donors in 2000 were: the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany.

14. In 2000, three categories of population activities received similar shares of total final expenditures: 31.6 per cent — STD/HIV/AIDS activities, 30.9 per cent — family planning services and 28.8 per cent — basic reproductive health services. The remaining 8.7 per cent was spent on basic research, data, and population and development policy analysis. These percentages should be treated as estimates because, with the trend towards integration of services, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to distinguish between the four categories of population activities. Many record-keeping systems include family planning services and/or STD/HIV/AIDS activities with reproductive health services. Every effort is made to report expenditures separately for the four categories.

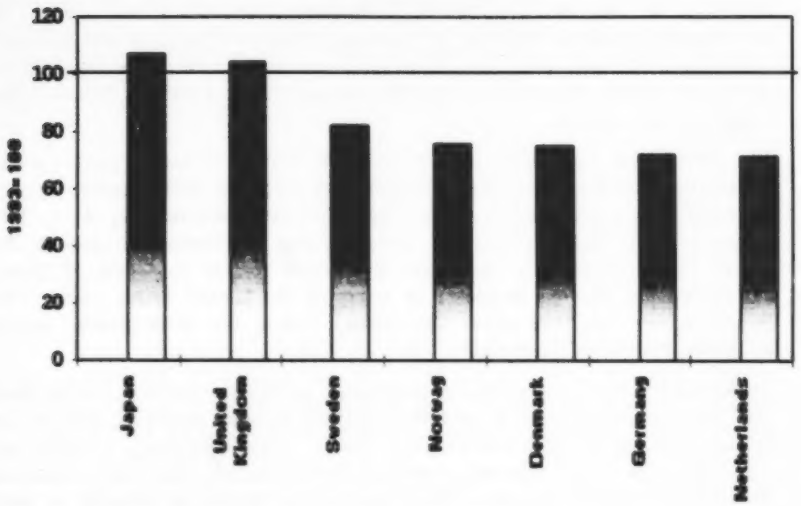
Effects of exchange-rate variations

15. UNFPA uses the United States dollar as the standard currency when monitoring resource flows. As a result, some countries that have increased their contributions in local currencies may, in fact, be reported as having decreased their population assistance in United States dollar terms. For example, in 1999, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland increased their funding levels in local currency but, owing to exchange-rate variations, they registered decreases in terms of the United States dollar. New Zealand increased its population assistance in 1999, but its funding level remained the same as in 1998 in terms of the United States dollar. Similarly, in 2000, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland increased funding levels in local currency but, owing to exchange-rate variations, registered decreases in terms of the dollar.

16. Figure II presents the effects of currency fluctuations and exchange-rate changes for 1993 and 2000 (latest available), based on the United States dollar, for

major donor countries that experienced the largest exchange-rate swings during that period. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands saw their currencies weaken against the United States dollar, while the currencies of Japan and the United Kingdom appreciated negligibly against the dollar in the same period.

Figure II. Exchange-rate changes in selected countries: 2000 compared with 1993



Note: Index of local currency per US$ where 1993=100.

Population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance

17. Donor countries contributed 2.46 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 1999, the second year that the percentage declined in the post-Conference period. This trend was reversed in 2000 — the preliminary figure stands at 2.97 per cent. This figure suggests that population programmes are receiving a larger share of official development assistance than during the 1998/1999 period. However, ODA decreased from $56.2 billion in 1999 to $53.7 billion in 2000; thus, population activities are, in fact, receiving a larger share of *decreasing* ODA. The ODA in 2000 was below the 1993 level of $56.3 billion.

18. Of the 17 countries reporting in 2000, 13 countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 1999. The percentage of ODA that countries earmarked for population assistance varied from 0.15 per cent to 8.45 per cent. Six countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2000: Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States, compared with three countries in 1999: Finland, Norway and the United States.

Population assistance in relation to gross national product

19. In 1999, donor countries spent, on average, $59 per million dollars of gross national product (GNP) for population assistance, down from $67 per million dollars in 1998. The preliminary figure for 2000 shows a slight decline — $66 per million dollars. The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, ranging from $4 to $600 per million dollars. Despite the decrease, the amount of money that countries spent on population assistance is still more than the pre-Conference period in 1993, when it stood at $42 per million dollars of GNP.

B. Trends in multilateral assistance

Grants

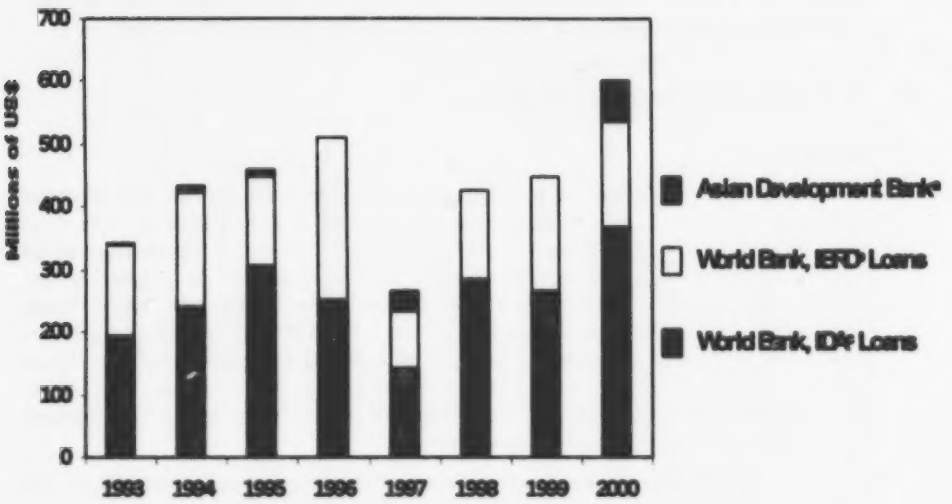
20. Multilateral assistance to population activities provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system decreased to $31 million in 1999 from the 1998 figure of $35 million. Development banks reported an expenditure of $9 million to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in population and reproductive health, of which $8.5 million was expended by the World Bank, $450,000 by the Asian Development Bank and $250,000 by the Inter-American Development Bank. The estimated level of multilateral assistance from the United Nations system in 2000 increased considerably, to $77 million. The Asian Development Bank reported an expenditure of $840,000 given to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in 2000.

21. The significance of population assistance from multilateral organizations and agencies can best be measured by identifying the amount of funds *flowing through* those organizations for further distribution. In 1999, $355 million flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies; the preliminary figure for 2000 is $434 million. UNFPA is the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, with $242 million flowing through the organization in 1999 and $326 million in 2000.

Loans

22. Development banks, which provide loans for developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately because their assistance is in the form of loans, which must be repaid, rather than grants. The banks' projects reflect multi-year commitments, recorded in the year in which they are approved, but dispersed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports reproductive health and family planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention and fertility and health survey and census work. The World Bank's lending increased from $447 million in 1999 to $537 million in 2000. Of this amount, $368 million comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and almost $170 million were International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market. The Asian Development Bank reported providing $66 million in loans for population activities in 2000 (see figure III).

Figure III. Trends in multilateral development loans for population activities, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

[a] No figures are available for the Asian Development Bank for 1998 and 1999 because the Bank reported issuing loans to integrated health projects of which an undetermined amount was earmarked for population activities.

[b] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[c] International Development Association.

C. Trends in private population assistance

23. Foundations, non-governmental organizations and other private organizations have become increasingly visible players in the field of population assistance. In 1999, foundations and non-governmental organizations contributed $240 million to population activities. The top five foundations funding population activities in 1999 were: the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

24. As of 15 January 2002, the preliminary 2000 figure for the private sector stands at $263 million. This is expected to increase even further as more organizations report their contributions. Several major foundations increased funding levels in 2000. Among the major donors in 2000 for which data are available are: the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard

Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

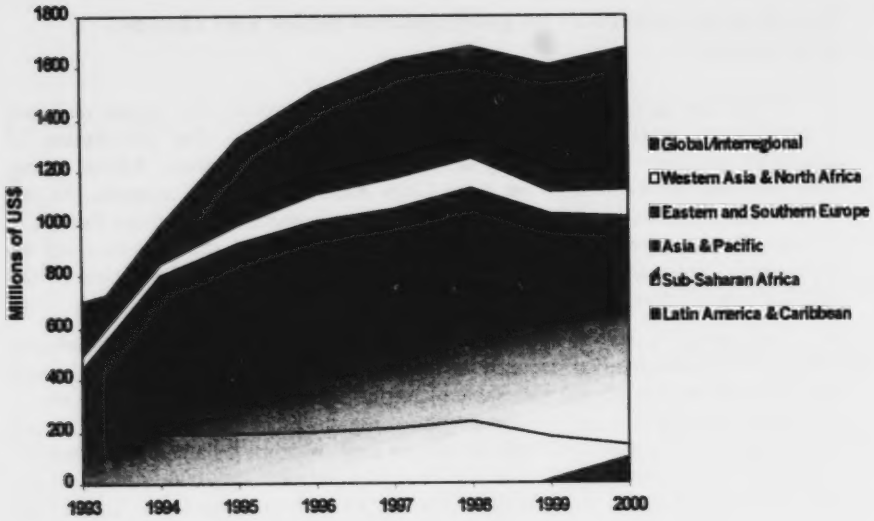
D. Trends in expenditures by geographical region and channel of assistance

25. Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 38 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 36 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 16 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 8 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent. In recent years, global and interregional population activities received an increasingly larger share of total international assistance, from 18 per cent in the pre-Conference period in 1993 to 31 per cent in 1999.

26. Provisional figures for 2000 point to an increase in funds going to sub-Saharan Africa and a corresponding decrease in funding for Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean: sub-Saharan Africa received just over 43 per cent of population assistance to the five geographical regions, Asia and the Pacific, 31 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 9 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 3.5 per cent. In 2000, almost 33 per cent of total population assistance went to global and interregional activities (see figure IV).

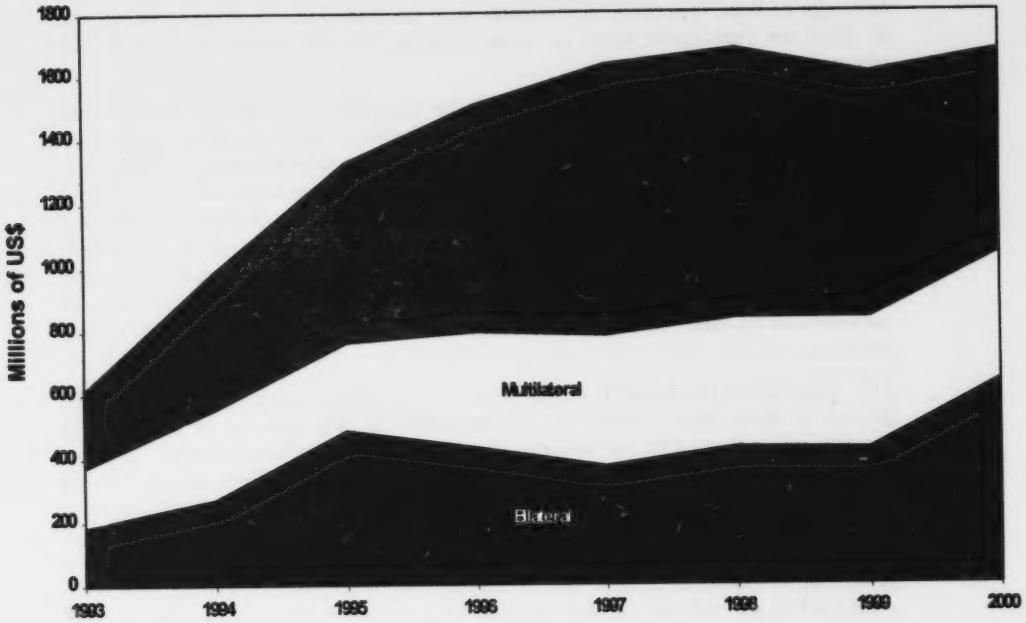
27. Assistance for population activities flows from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (a) the bilateral channel, flowing directly from the donor to the recipient country Government; (b) the multilateral channel, through United Nations organizations and agencies; and (c) the non-governmental organization channel, through such organizations as the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council. In 1999, half of all population assistance went through the non-governmental channel and 25 per cent each was channelled through bilateral programmes and multilateral organizations.[9] The non-governmental channel, which had been the major channel of distribution for population assistance since 1993, was no longer the dominant channel in 2000. Roughly 38 per cent of population assistance went through both the bilateral and the non-governmental channel, while 24 per cent went through the multilateral channel (see figure V).

Figure IV. Population assistance by geographical region / global interregional activities, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

Figure V. Final expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

III. Domestic financial resources for population activities

28. Monitoring domestic financial resource flows for population activities is an important part of the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows project. Each year, beginning with fiscal year 1996, UNFPA/NIDI has been sending out questionnaires on domestic expenditures on population activities to the UNFPA/UNDP field offices for further distribution to the relevant government authorities and representatives of national non-governmental organizations. Both the quality of data and the percentage of the population covered have seen a marked improvement since the initial 1996 inquiry. Data collection has become a routine process in many developing countries and respondents from both the governmental and non-governmental sectors have become increasingly aware of the importance of monitoring domestic resource flows for population activities. In many countries, local consultants are recruited to assist government authorities and non-governmental organizations in responding to the questionnaires.

29. After several consecutive years of data collection, it became clear that the annual survey of domestic resource flows was not only causing a strain on human resources but was becoming a financial burden for an increasing number of UNFPA field offices. Moreover, experience over the past few years has shown that, in general, there is very little variance in domestic expenditure figures from year to

year. As a result, the UNFPA/NIDI project team decided, after careful consideration, to reduce the reporting burden by collecting the data every two years instead of annually and to utilize the period in between surveys to improve the quality and coverage of data, especially in countries with decentralized reporting systems, and to focus on capacity-building to institutionalize the data collection process and ensure its sustainability.

30. Instead of a questionnaire for fiscal year 2000, the UNFPA/NIDI project team sent letters to the UNFPA field offices informing them of the decision to conduct the data collection every two years and encouraging them to make every effort to use the additional time to collect and/or estimate data at the regional/local levels where such information is not available at the national level. The UNFPA/NIDI project sent each field office an overview of the findings of the resource flows project, including data on income and expenditures by fiscal year, population activity, source and region. Countries that replied to the resource flows questionnaire also received an overview of their expenditures for population activities for use in analysis and planning.

31. Conducting the domestic survey every two years has enabled the UNFPA/NIDI project to focus more intensively on strengthening the capacity of countries to monitor and collect data on resource flows. A tailor-made, user-friendly database and manual was developed for installation at UNFPA field offices where selected staff members will be trained in data processing and management. The goal is to train national staff in as many countries as feasible with the ultimate aim of having a key person in-country responsible for collecting the data and maintaining a relational sub-database which can be transmitted to the main database at project headquarters. A number of field offices have volunteered to be trained in data collection and management and in-country training has begun.

32. Case studies continue to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. They provide more detailed information on how resource flows are directed towards population activities and address issues that are not easily captured in a survey, including the effect of decentralization on monitoring domestic resource flows, difficulty in disaggregating the four categories of the "costed population package", the role of the private sector and major constraints encountered.

33. Using information gathered from countries that responded to the UNFPA/NIDI inquiry, reports of the case studies, supplementary data for a few large countries that had either not responded or provided incomplete data, and an estimate to reflect private resources, UNFPA was able to make a rough estimate of global domestic resource flows for population activities for 1999/2000 at $8.6 billion.[10] The estimate should be treated with caution because the figures are not as complete as data on international population assistance.

34. Although the global figure of domestic resource flows is a crude estimate based on data that are sometimes incomplete and not entirely comparable, it is nevertheless useful in providing some idea of the progress made by developing countries, as a group, in achieving the financial resource goals of the Conference. While the global total shows real commitment on the part of developing countries, it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are simply unable to generate the necessary resources to finance their own national population programmes. Case studies confirm that the international donor

community plays an important role in financing population activities in most developing countries and that, in some countries, funding for population activities is largely donor-based. National non-governmental organizations play an increasing role in the provision of services, but they remain highly dependent on external sources.

IV. Resource flows for other population-related activities

35. Both donor and developing countries have indicated that a significant amount of resource flows goes to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda, but that have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed target of $17 billion. Since UNFPA monitors progress towards implementing the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, it adheres to the classification of population activities of the "costed population package" described in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. Funding for other population-related activities, including basic health, education, poverty eradication, and women's issues, is not included in the calculations of international population assistance and domestic resource flows for population activities.

36. Among the population-related activities that countries supported included: poverty alleviation, child health and survival, primary health-care delivery, basic education, including girls' and women's education, empowerment of women, rural development and employment generation.

37. The growing trend towards integration of services and the increasing use of sector-wide approaches, particularly in health and education, make it more difficult to track the level of funding going to the "costed population package". As a result, more resources are spent on population activities than are reported here because sometimes it is not possible to isolate the "costed population package" in integrated projects and sector-wide approaches from the relevant population-related activities that are not included in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action.

V. Conclusions

38. The Cairo goal of mobilizing $17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 has not been met. The international community has not met the required $5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries have not met the required $11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

39. Both donor and developing countries still have a long way to go before reaching the financial targets of the Conference. International population assistance is roughly 46 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by the year 2000. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. The majority of developing countries have limited financial resources to utilize for population and reproductive health programmes and cannot generate the required funds to implement those programmes. As a result, they rely heavily on international

assistance. Lack of funding remains one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

40. Additional resources are necessary to fund population and development programmes in developing countries. The Conference called upon the international community to "achieve an adequate level of resource mobilization and allocation, at the community, national and international levels, for population programmes and for other related programmes, all of which seek to promote and accelerate social and economic development, improve the quality of life for all, foster equity and full respect for individual rights and, by so doing, contribute to sustainable development".[11]

41. There are many modalities by which to mobilize resources: advocacy for increased funding from international financial institutions and regional development banks; increased involvement of the private sector; selective use of user fees; and social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. The sector-wide approach is another important mechanism for generating funds for population programmes in developing countries, as is the implementation of the 20/20 Initiative whereby donors commit themselves to allocating 20 per cent of their development assistance and developing countries agree to allocate 20 per cent of their development funds to improving basic social services in order to provide increased resources for broader poverty eradication objectives, including population and social sector objectives.

42. Increased political will and a renewed commitment to the goals and objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development, including a reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of resources, both international assistance and domestic funding, as had been agreed at Cairo, are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

Notes

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I, sect. III.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] All references to developing countries in the present report also include countries with economies in transition.

[4] To date, case studies have been conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania. Political instability made it impossible to conduct case studies, as planned, in 2001. They have been postponed to 2002.

[5] Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, UNFPA/NIDI began including data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

[6] All references to dollars are to United States dollars.

[7] Australia, Austria, Canada and Spain did not provide data on population assistance by the publication deadline. As a result, their 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.

[8] Donor countries include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal,

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, all members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Greece joined the Committee in 1999, but it is not included in the present report because it has not yet begun to contribute to population activities. The European Union is included with the donor countries.

[9] The share of the multilateral channel is underreported since several donors did not include expenditures (such as membership fees) for intermediate donors such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM because they were not sure what percentage of their contributions was used for activities specified in the "costed population package" of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

[10] A simple estimation method was used to calculate the global figure of domestic resource flows. Results of the 1999 UNFPA/NIDI inquiry were supplemented by reports of the UNFPA/NIDI case studies and other sources, as available, including data from the 1997 and 1998 round of questionnaires, resulting in a coverage of 87 per cent of the population. Regional estimates of domestic resource flows were extrapolated on the basis of 1999 population data and summed to yield a global total of government and non-governmental organization expenditures for population activities. An existing estimate of 14 per cent of the domestic total was added to include private financing in order to arrive at a crude global total for domestic flows. The results should be treated with caution because the available data are often underestimated, incomplete and not entirely comparable.

[11] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.21.